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The Daily Republican.HAMSHER & MOSSER,
Publishers.DECATUR, ILLINOIS:
Thursday Evening, July 27.**National Republican Ticket.**For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.**Republican State Ticket.**For Governor,
SHELBY M. CULLOM,
of Sangamon.For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW SHUMAN,
of Cook.For Secretary of State,
GEORGE H. HARLOW,
of Tazewell.For Auditor of Public Accounts,
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
of Washington.For Treasurer,
EDWARD RUTZ,
of St. Clair.For Attorney General,
JAMES K. EDSELL,
of Lee.For Congress,
JOSEPH G. CANNON,
of Vermillion county.For Member of the Board of Equalization,
WILLIAM T. MOFFETT,
of Macon county.**THE DEMOCRATS.**

The latest news from Springfield is to the effect that the Democrats have rejected the overture of the Independents for a coalition, and that a straight ticket will be nominated. The story goes that the Independents demanded the endorsement of the Decatur ticket, in consideration for which they agreed to place the Democratic electors on their tickets, but would not agree to make any special effort in favor of Tilden. There is no doubt that this offer would have been accepted by the Democrats, if it were not for the fact that so many of them went places on the state tickets, because every development goes to prove that the leaders of that corrupt old organization are governed by no motive except the one single hope of success. Principles are nothing—the preferences of the rank and file are nothing—provided they are able to profit by the corrupt bargain.

It has been generally thought, for some time past, that a coalition would be made, and this idea gained currency because of the fact that the people have no confidence in the honesty or integrity of the men who control those twin relics of political infamy, the Democratic and Independent parties. People who know the animus which controls these political middlemen are ready to hear of any corrupt and disgraceful bargain among them, and no one need be surprised to hear yet that the trade has been consummated.

PREPARES FOR A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION of the Indian campaign are nearly perfected. Troops have been judiciously detailed from various stations in such numbers as to insure the successful prosecution of the war without calling for volunteers. Lieutenant-General Sheridan reports that everything is making satisfactory progress, and that active operations will be resumed in a few weeks. It is understood in Washington that as soon as the necessary preparations are made and the supplies forwarded, Lieutenant-General Sheridan will take the field and personally superintend the movements of troops, as he did in his successful campaign of 1868 and 1869 against the Indians between the Platte and the Red River of the South. General Sherman will remain in Washington, directing the general movements and providing the necessary means to insure the success of the expedition. The plan of campaign which has been determined upon is to make a combined movement with three columns, with Fort Ellis as the base. Two of the columns will move directly against the Indians, and one against their villages. Gen. Sheridan will, according to the present plan, establish his headquarters in the field at some advantageous point on Goose Creek, about forty miles northwest of Fort Phil Kearney and near the scene of Gen. Crook's battle on the Rosebud on the 17th of June. The force of these three columns will amount in the aggregate between 3,000 and 4,000 men. General Sherman expresses the opinion that the war will be stubborn and severe. He says that the Indians will naturally have the choice of position, and that in order to fight them it will be necessary to meet them wherever they offer battle, or wherever they can be caught. Judging from what is well known of Indian character, he does not think they will fight unless they have the advantage both of position and numbers, and as a consequence it must be expected that the United States troops will suffer losses. He estimates the fighting strength of the Sioux now in arms about twenty-five hundred. It will probably be considerably reduced by the time Sheridan gets through with them.

A GROWING INDUSTRY.

Increase in the Manufacture of Woolen Goods in America.

(New York Tribune.) Notwithstanding the depression in business during the past few years, the woolen industry of the United States has maintained a steady advance, and the increase in the demand for domestic woolen cloth has been great. The development of this manufacture has gone on steadily for a period of ten years, but it is only within the last five or six years that it has obtained its present perfection in the fabrication of woolen cassimères. In 1870 the number of sets of cards engaged in the production of woolen fabrics was 4,139, divided among the different states as follows: Arkansas, 7 sets; California, 20; Connecticut, 421; Delaware, 14; Georgia, 13; Illinois, 97; Indiana, 121; Iowa, 79; Kentucky, 36; Maine, 164; Massachusetts, 1,155; Michigan, 30; Mississippi, 4; Minnesota, 5; Missouri, 34; New Hampshire, 155; New Jersey, 51; New York, 395; Ohio, 133; Pennsylvania, 580; Rhode Island, 395; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 6; Vermont, 98; Virginia, 37; West Virginia, 21; Wisconsin, 45. At that time it was estimated that 25 per cent. of this number were idle. It is stated that there are now about 7,000 sets in this country, the same proportion being idle as in 1870. An estimate of the quantity of cloth manufactured in the United States may be gained from the statement of the treasurer of one of the largest mills, that its manufactures amounted in value to \$1,000,000 a year. Each mill is rated according to the number of its runs. A set consists of three cards, the first and second breaker, and the finisher. Several of these mills, manufacturers of experience assert, make cassimères equal in quality, fastness of color, and fineness of finish, to any imported goods of medium price. It is also stated that although a heavy duty is levied on wool, American cassimères can be sold from twenty to twenty-five per cent. cheaper than the foreign goods. The agents of woolen mills believe that if the duty were taken off wool American cassimères would be exported to foreign countries which are supplied now from the European markets. During the last four or five years the importation of fancy cassimères has been reduced more than one-half. The importation of foreign cloths is at present chiefly confined to novelties in black diagonal worsted goods and fine black cloths of high price. Another class of cloths, including chinchillas, plain black and Esquimaux weavers, which some years ago was almost exclusively imported, is now manufactured in this country, of equally good quality, it is claimed, as the foreign fabrics. The difference in price has almost excluded this class of cloths of foreign manufacture from the American market. It is only in the manufacture of fine black cloths that the American manufacturers acknowledge the superiority of the foreign maker. They attribute their inability to compete successfully in this branch of industry to various causes. Some assert that the difficulty is in the water, which a chemical test might explain. Others state that in order to make black cloths equal to the foreign goods it is necessary that operatives should work together in the same mills for a long time, until by habit each would become as necessary to the other as the different pieces of mechanism in an intricate machine. If European cloth manufacturers the workmen seldom change employers, while in this country operatives are changing about continually. While this repeated changing is not detrimental to the making of the coarser fabrics, manufacturers say it is very much so with regard to finer goods. There are, however, great quantities of cloths and doekings made in this country, but only of a fineness suited to the ready-made clothing trade. Merchant tailors use the imported black cloths and doekings exclusively in their custom trade. Some years ago the demand for foreign goods for ready-made clothing was in excess of the domestic goods, but at present that branch of trade is almost exclusively confined to home-manufactured articles. The style, durability and appearance is equal to that of the foreign cloth, and the cost much less. The manufacturers think that the hard times, which have had the effect of inducing people to buy cheaper goods, have had the effect of completely dissipating the prejudice against American cloths, and that the recent stagnation in business will be recompensed by the increased production and general use of American goods.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A letter from North Carolina, says two companies of the regular garrison left Columbia for Aiken, opposite Hamburg, on the 22nd, and will remain there all summer. This is done in obedience to orders from the war department. Two companies have been ordered to Ham-

BURG. Cincinnati, July 26.—Early this morning, several hundred unemployed workmen assembled on the esplanade, in Fountain square, in pursuance of a call in yesterday's papers. After listening to speeches from Samuel Cary and others, upon the deplorable condition of the workingmen, etc., they proceeded in a procession to the city building, to demand of the mayor "bread or blood," as announced by one of the leaders, but upon arrival at the building, no one seemed willing to wait upon the mayor with the demand. After an hour's waiting and discussion, the crowd dispersed. The mayor had been apprised of their coming, and had placed a strong guard of police around the buildings.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Orders have been issued to send two battalions of four companies each, from the first and second regiments, from the division of the Atlantic to the department of Missouri, to report to General Pope.

CHICAGO, July 26.—General Merritt, under date of the 25th, telegraphed to military headquarters here, that he had arrived at Fort Fetterman, and will leave this morning, expecting to join General Crook by the first proximo, or certainly by the 2d.

MR. BRISTOW.

Some Interesting Extracts from New York Papers.

From the Herald.

It is not just possible that one reason why Bristow does not go before the committee of congress and tell what he knows is that he knows nothing to tell? Grant's record in the whisky business will come out straight enough. His enemies have had the newspapers for a year, and have used them, and have failed to throw a stain upon the president.

From the World.

It strikes us, looking at the matter in a perfectly disinterested way, that President Grant has some reasons to feel deeply aggrieved and injured by the conduct of Mr. Bristow. He has expressly authorized Mr. Bristow to make a clean breast of it before any congressional committee as to all the communications which ever passed between himself and Mr. Bristow in reference to the government prosecutions while Mr. Bristow was a member of his cabinet.

It must be evident that the effect of his excuse for refusing to comply with the president's request must be to produce on the minds of the people in general a very distinct impression that Mr. Bristow has some extremely damaging revelations to make about President Grant in this connection. If this impression is correct, Mr. Bristow is doing the cause of reform no service by withholding the facts in his possession. He must know that President Grant has been induced by the convention that nominated Hayes; that Governor Hayes has accepted that indorsement, and that the whole power of the administration is now employed to secure the election of Gov. Hayes. If Mr. Bristow knows that President Grant willfully protected rogues and corrupt persons, his plain duty to the country requires that he should, at once, in the clearest manner, bear his testimony on the subject, and exert himself to the utmost to secure the defeat of President Grant's candidate and representative, as well as of the party which supports him.

On the other hand, if the impression made by Mr. Bristow's reticence is just to President Grant, Mr. Bristow's conduct cannot very easily be reconciled with any proper canons of personal and official loyalty. Mr. Bristow continued to be a member of President Grant's cabinet down to the assembling of the Cincinnati convention. If, at all that time, he knew President Grant to be unworthy of the public confidence, why did he remain in the cabinet, and in those confidential relations with his chief about the sanctity of which he now professes to feel so much more concern than the chief himself? If, on the contrary, nothing over came to his knowledge of a nature to shake his confidence in the president's integrity, why does he now put himself before the country in the attitude of one "Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike."

Mr. Bristow's course is, no doubt, more or less advantageous to the Democratic party. But that is not a sufficient reason for approving conduct that certainly seems to be equally inconsiderate with personal loyalty to the President and with fidelity to the best interests of the country.

From the Graphic

The extracts we give from the Herald and World show that it is beginning to dawn upon the minds of some of our newspaper editors that Mr. Bristow may have possibly been acting a discreditable part in his role as a reformer. The Herald suspects that he has "nothing to tell," and that Grant is "without a stain" so far as the whisky is concerned. If the Herald will question its reporters and correspondents, it will find that Mr. Bristow and Blairstown, Yaryan and the special friends of the late secretary, had a good deal to tell newspaper people pending the whisky trial. The country was flooded with reports from the special adherents of the then Secretary of the treasury respecting the complicity of leading persons in the administration with the whisky ring. The president knew of these lying outgoings, but was compelled to abide his time, for had Bristow been kicked out of the cabinet there would have been a popular cavalcade, as it was supposed that he was acting from the best of motives. In truth, there never was anything to implicate the leading members of the administration in the whisky business. Mr. Bristow, who conducted the investigation, tried to make it appear that there was something, in order to advance his own political fortunes and to injure the man who had given him a high position in the cabinet. The Herald admits that Bristow's friends "have had the newspapers for the last year," which is quite true, and it must occur to them and most readers of the public journals that our confidence has been abused and credit awarded to a man who was faithless and false. The best people of the country have been deliberately perverted against the committee, and have consulted them only, and proceeded to report.

During the reading of the report, it became apparent that it had been already agreed to and passed upon by the majority of the committee. They declare the facts and figures have been shamelessly perverted against the committee, and have been apprised of their action of the majority, who say they have overruled them in every way. The chairman said, when asked, by what authority he made the committee report which he was about to read, replied, "I recognized my political friends on the committee, and have consulted them only," and proceeded to report.

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NEW HAVEN, July 26.—The conference of the greenback men here, today, to consider future action, voted not to act definitely until Tilden and Hendricks have written letters of acceptance. Should Tilden fail to recognize the greenback principles, an active campaign will probably ensue.

TELEGRAPHIC.**WASHINGTON NEWS.****The Minority of the Naval Committee Speak Out.****AND TELL SOME PLAIN TRUTHS.****Gen. Raum Appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.****INDIAN MATTERS.****Latest From Merritt and Crook.**

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The president nominated Green B. Raum of Illinois, commissioner of internal revenue vice Pratt resigned.

Republican senators held a long caucus this morning, on the subject of appropriation bills. No formal action was taken, but from the present tenor of opinions interchanged by a large number of those in attendance, it seems probable that the river and harbor appropriation bill will be dropped or else rejected by the senate and that an agreement will be reached concerning other bills this week.

Mr. McDougal having declined the office of commissioner of internal revenue, the president, to day, offered the place to Gen. Green B. Raum of Illinois, who accepted, whereupon his nomination was sent to the senate. He is a lawyer by profession, about fifty years of age. He served throughout the war in command of a brigade of the army of Tennessee, and represented the Cairo district in the Fortieth Congress. His appointment is spoken of as a highly creditable one by his congressional associates of both parties.

The views of the minority of the committee on naval affairs, signed by Representatives Harris, Danford and Hays, presented, today, in the house. The minority severely criticise the majority report, alleging that it is unfair in its statement, fallacious in its conclusions, evidently prompted by partisan spirit, ignores entirely, testimony favorable to the navy department, and presents other portions in such ways as to inflict gross injustice upon the secretary and other officers. In reply to the charge of the majority, as to alleged deterioration of the navy under the present administration, the minority show that the navy is, to day, in a more efficient condition than it has been at any time since 1860, notwithstanding the limited means placed at the disposal of the secretary.

The secretary deserves the thanks of the entire country, no censure, for this. The charge by the majority that the secretary had used government materials for his own benefit, is pronounced by the minority as frivolous and unsupported. The political influence exercised in navy yard appointments, is the evil which originated under and was fostered by all previous democratic administrations, that the only effort to check it has been made republican administration, and that such political appointments are attributable, chiefly, to opportunities of members of congress and not to the secretary and respective chiefs of bureaus.

The minority report entered fully into the examination of the foreign navy account, in London, showing the action of the secretary was entirely legal and beneficial to the government. Not a dollar has been lost. The majority has drawn wrong conclusions from the testimony on many points.

The proposal of the majority to refer the whole subject to another committee of the house, for final disposition indicates either a disposition to evade the responsibility imposed upon the naval committee by the house, or conscious inability to dispose of the subject committed to them in a satisfactory manner. The views of the minority concludes with the remark declaring that no evidence has been adduced during the investigation tending to show that Secretary Robeson has been guilty of any official misconduct or corruption, or any willful violation of law.

The minority denounces the action of the majority, who say they have overruled them in every way. The chairman said, when asked, by what authority he made the committee report which he was about to read, replied, "I recognized my political friends on the committee, and have consulted them only," and proceeded to report.

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CHEYENNE, July 26.—Advices from Gen. Crook's command, in camp on the south fork of the Tongue river, July 23d, via Fort Fetterman, 26th, are of importance. The main body of Sioux are believed to have taken to the Big Horn mountains, where game is more abundant and the grass fresher. The Indians efforts to burn the grass of the valleys makes it almost imperative on Crook to follow them up at once. His forces muster about 1,200 regular soldiers and citizens volunteers, besides the 200 Sioux allies, and he feels that he can, at least, hold his own on any ground the enemy may select. It is expected that the wagons will be parked on the main Tongue river, near the mountains, and with the pack teams loaded with from fifteen to twenty days rations, a vigorous but careful advance will immediately follow.

The enemy is believed to be on the head waters of Ash Creek and the Little Big Horn, not far from the Montana and Wyoming line, 30 to 40 miles from Crook's present camp.

Gen. Merritt left Fetterman this morning, with eight companies of the fifth cavalry. Two more are on the way to Fetterman, and will take some 150 recruits and follow in a few days.

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DECATUR, ILLINOIS
Thursday Evening, July 27.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I PLEASANT BRUNTON Please announce that we will present the name of Sheriff ISAAC J. JONES to the Republican County Convention for re-nomination.

MANY FRIENDS were authorized to announce J. B. W. as in office as State's Attorney, subject to the decision of the Republic County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce E. McCLAY as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce MARY E. REYNOLDS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CITY DEPARTMENT

Go to Imboden's for choice butter and fresh eggs.

The poundmaster is busy.

Tramps are getting scared.

Farmers find no time to loaf.

Summer months are about two-thirds gone.

Niedermeyer has a very choice stock of sugar and syrups.

Best Reynolds' sugar cured ham at Newell & Hammer's.

A full line of groceries at the Western Tea Store June 30 if.

Adams & Bendix have a full line of choice groceries and provisions.

Try that superb tea sold by D. M. Barnes & Co., who also have everything nice in the line of staple and fancy groceries. Choice dairy butter and fresh eggs always on hand.

Call on Billy Niedermeyer for nice new apples, tomatoes and garden truck.

The roads are getting very dusty, and the dust is flying about pretty lively.

House flies these days are very annoying and "stick closer than a broth."

Canned California Salmon, 20c per can, oysters 20c, at Western Tea, Store June 30 if.

All in want of musical instruments should call on H. Post. He also has a full assortment of book and sheet music.

For choice flour, at lowest figures, go to the Western Tea Store.

Buy your boots and shoes of J. B. Shuster, on East Eldorado street.

For a perfect fitting boot or shoe leave your measure with J. P. Marsh, in opera block.

The best Tea in this or any other market at \$1.00 per pound, 10 per cent discount, in lots of 5 lbs or more at Western Tea Co. June 30 if.

Boys should be careful during dog days, about venturing in bodies of water to bathe that have no outlet, and especially in water that in any way suggest as sickness, in most cases, results from it.

The cars chartered by the colored people for their excursion to Lincoln, will leave by the regular train at 7:30 P.M. for round trip is \$1.25. The excursion took place on Wednesday of next week, August 2d. A good time is anticipated.

The time is at hand when the song of the mosquito will be heard in our land, when ever and anon the arms will beat time with the gentle tune that is breathed forth by that insect of song.

We learn from different parts of the country that summer complaints are quite prevalent among children in the rural districts.

The cool turn which has been upon us since last Friday night has had a tendency to check somewhat the increase of flies and mosquitoes.

The frequent arrests of robbers and thieves made of late, are creating a little uneasiness on the part of the fraternity, and they will be likely to proceed with a little more caution after this.

Syrup worth \$1.00 per gallon for 75 cts, at Western Tea Store. Try it June 30 if.

Italian fiddlers have been reaping quite a harvest in town for the last few days.

Nearly two weeks having passed without rain in this locality the people are beginning to talk about a dry time.

The frame work of Mr. Liddle's swining is now ready for the roof, which will be put on as soon as the iron, of which it is to be made, arrives. They will have been completed several days ago but for the delay occasioned by the non arrival of the roofing material.

At the rate prisoners are being chuck into the county jail at present the August term of court will be a necessary to make room for others who will be likely to be gobbled up during the fall months.

The hitching rack and the old fence around the park are disappearing, and will soon be among the things that were.

Some parties are talking about opening a wagon yard in the city for the accommodation of country teams, if a suitable lot can be found. The idea is a good one, and would doubtless prove profitable, at the same time furnishing farmers a safe place to hitch their teams at a trifling expense.

Quite a delegation of Decaturites are planning for a visit to the Centennial during the month of August.

Remember the Good Templar's Social and Festival this evening. They will be pleased to greet their friends.

Decatur whisky seems to be of the kind that settles in the knees, as indicated by the difficulty with which a couple of chaps navigated the sidewalk on State street this morning, who were evidently drunk full.

Red, White and Blue Bunting, for flags, at LINN & SCRUGGS. June 13 - dwt.

CAGED AGAIN.

A colored fellow by the name of George Bronson, who is well known to the police courts of our city, and who has been out of jail where he served a thirty day sentence, only about ten days, is again in trouble, and this time will probably take a turn at Joliet.

Yesterday afternoon he was sent by some one to deliver some groceries at the residence of Kirby May, where finding no one in he "went through" the house, taking a watch, some money and quite a quantity of jewelry.

He also got into a room occupied by another colored man, over Hubbard & Swearingen's drug store, where he stole a suit of clothes worth fifteen or twenty dollars.

The losses were soon discovered, and Officer Haworth was on his trail. After considerable looking, it was ascertained that he had gone south on the Central railroad track. The supposition being that he would take the cars at some station south of here, the conductor of the train going south at 5:35, was telegraphed to, and an answer was soon returned that a fellow answering the description left the cars at Pana. Mr. Haworth then telephoned to the marshal of that city to arrest the chap if he could find him, and very soon received information that his man was in custody.

This morning the marshal went down on the 10:15 train, and will return with the fellow at 3:30 this afternoon.

Fined—Yesterday afternoon an elderly gentleman by the name of Mr. McManamy, was before Justice Albert and fined three dollars and costs for indulging in a plain drunk. He made some little resistance at the time of being arrested, but as he seemed very sorry for it the officer did not embody that in the complaint.

For Sale—A very fine set of Double Harness, gold mounted Cheap. Enquire of July 26 if. B F Dodson.

Old Hats Made New—Persons having silk or soft hats that they may wish to have made over into fall styles, can have it done in a workmanlike manner by leaving them at 25 Central Block.

ARNOLD & QUIMBY.

Presidential Vote.—A vote for President was taken yesterday on the excursion train to St. Louis, which resulted as follows:

Tilden, 72. Hayes, 117 giving a majority for Hayes of 46.

STOLEN.

From my residence near Oceana, on the night of Friday, July 21st, two prominent notes, one for fourteen hundred dollars in favor of L. L. Hooker, signed by A. A. Hooker, and one for 65 or 70 dollars, due A. A. Hooker, signed by G. W. Peck. All persons are warned not to negotiate such notes as payment has been stopped. L. L. Hooker July 22 dwtw2w.

Hotel for Rent.—The undersigned has for rent in Buffalo, Sangamon county, a hotel building containing ten rooms. The house is in good repair, has good water, stable and other conveniences. For terms, &c., address SAMUEL HAYES, Buffalo, III. July 11 daw2w.

25.75 per 100 Pounds of Best Red Wheat Flour, at the store of W. WESTERN TEA CO.

Best Cider Vinegar at 20 cents. White wine at 25 cents per gallon at Western Tea Store June 30 if.

400 Pieces Hamburg Edgings, new patterns, and very cheap, at LINN & SCRUGGS' may 10 if.

Citizens, remember that Harvey Downing's Hack line makes calls to any part of the city for 25 cents. Find his slate at Snyder & Gue's drug store July 27 dwt.

Remember that the Priest House bus line makes calls in any part of city for 25 cents F. PRIEST July 27 dwt.

The Handsome and Cheapest BLACK SILKS ever opened in Decatur, at April 7 dwt LINN & SCRUGGS'.

For Sale—A very fine set of Double Harness, gold mounted Cheap. Enquire of July 26 if. B F Dodson.

Job Lot of black, pure Mohair Alpaca—elegant goods—at 60 cents, worth 75 cents, a pair. LINN & SCRUGGS' April 7 dwt.

Coal Oil, Best White, 20 cents per gallon, FAMILY FAVORITE FLUID, THE BEST MADE,

20 Cents per Gallon, AT LIDDLE'S, 1 & 2 Court House Building.

PERFECT COOKING STOVE! Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY Excelsior Manufacturing Co. Nos. 612, 614, 616 and 618 N Main st., ST LOUIS, MO.

CLOSE & GRISWOLD, DECATUR, ILLINOIS. April 28, 1876-dwtm.

First Monday of August next, 1876.

Now therefore, unless you the said defendant, shall be and appear before the said court at the said term and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, the material and thing therein contained, and if you do, then and there file your answer, and if you do not, then and there file your default, and if you do not file either of the above named defendants, returnable on the first day of the next term, to the said court, to be held at the Court House in Decatur, in said county, on the 1st day of October, 1876.

A FFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Robert J. Traugher, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon County, Illinois, on the 1st day of October, 1876, it is hereby certified that this affiant has this day filed his bill of complaint in the Circuit Court of Macon County, Illinois, against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the next term, to the said court, to be held at the Court House in Decatur, in said county, on the 1st day of October, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned intends making application to the regular term of the Circuit Court of Macon County, on the 1st day of October, 1876, for license to sell intoxicating liquors, in a house situated on lot 4, block 5, in Prather, Martin & Gatling's addition to Decatur.

JOHN BLACKIE, Declarant, III., July 15, 1876.

To Whom it May Concern.

AT LIDDLE'S, 1 and 2, Court House Building.

June 28 - dwtwif.

WESTERN TEA COMPANY.

July 22 dwtw2w.

FLAGS And, Fancy Lanterns,

Pistols, Bomb Shells,

And other articles for 4th

of July,

AT LIDDLE'S,

1 and 2,

Court House Building.

June 28 - dwtwif.

\$12.50 per dozen at home. Agents wanted.

Augusta, Maine.

July 22 dwtwif.

Hayes and Wheeler



ATTENTION, BATTALION!

Well Preserved.—Yesterday we received a pleasant call from Mr. Fish, the old gentleman who was robbed near the depot on Monday night last, an account of which was given in our columns yesterday, only about ten days, he is again in trouble, and this time will probably take a turn at Joliet.

Yesterday afternoon he was sent by some one to deliver some groceries at the residence of Kirby May

